[JANUARY MDCCLXIX.] THE [NUMB. 162.]

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, both Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1769.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's said Province, and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majesty by his Order in Council, bearing Date the Seventh Day of October last, has been graciously pleased to signify to me, that having taken into his Consideration, an Act of Assembly passed in this Province in April last, intituled, "An Act for establishing Courts, building Goals, and appointing Sheriffs and other Officers for the more convenient Administration of Justice in this Province;" he had been pleased with the Advice of his most Honourable Privy Council, to reject the same: I DO THEREFORE issue this my Proclamation, hereby notifying the same.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Charles-Town, *this 28th Day of December, 1768, and in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign.*

C. G. MONTAGU.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS SKOTTOWE, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED immediately,
the TROOPS lately arrived in this Province,
ABOUT Two Hundred Crocus Beds and Bolsters, filled with good Straw. Any Person that will furnish the Public with the same, may apply to
BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

JAMES M'CALL,
Has just imported in the LLOYD, *Captain* POCOCK, *from* BRISTOL;
A very LARGE and COMPLEAT Assortment of GOODS,
amongst a great VARIETY *of* ARTICLES *are,*
NEWEST fashion rich white flowered SILKS, black lutestrings, white taffeties, English persians, sarcenets and alamodes, velvet, brocade, satin, everlasting, callimanco and leather shoes and pumps, womens caps, mens Morocco slippers, felt, castor, and beaver hats, plain gold and silver laced ditto, thread, cotton, yarn, worsted, and silk hose, worsted and silk breeches pieces, muslins, lawns, cambricks and Britannas, feather beds, quilts, and pillows, matrasses, blankets, and counterpanes, Scotch, and Wilton carpeting, very large Scotch carpets, china, glass, stone, and earthen ware, paints and glass, sheet and window glass, vinegar, pickles, and spices of all sorts, medicines, English and Poland starch, plain and scented powder, puffs and machines, pinching and curling irons, plain and scented rappee, Strasburgh, high, and low dried snuff, pigtail, cut, and dried tobacco, long and short pipes, beer, ale, cyder, and perry, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE, English walnuts, raisins and currants, &c. trap, breeding, and other cages, regimental drums, violins, battle dores and shuttle cocks, tops and marbles, shot, bullets, and gun powder, pig and sheet lead, pewter, brass, copper, iron, and tin ware, glass and horn anthorns, mops, brooms, brushes, baskets, and sieves,
Great variety of GARDEN SEEDS,
PEAS, BEANS, &c. &c.

Also the PEGGY, *Captain* MASON, *from* PHILADELPHIA;
SUPERFINE and common FLOUR, ship, well water, milk, and butter BREAD, Haynes's best double BEER, CYDER, CHEESE, APPLES, SOAP, &c.
These added to those imported in Captains *Chamberling, Newson, Muir,* and *Patterson,* make one of the compleatest assortment in the province.—Great allowance will be made to shop keepers, and others, *who buy to sell again.*

JUST ARRIVED,
in the Sloop RANGER, HORACE WOOD, *Master, from St.* CHRISTOPHERS;

A PARCEL of
PRIME SLAVES,
WHICH are to be sold on Tuesday the 17th of January, 1769, by
WILLIAM SOMARSALL.
☞ Who has likewise a Parcel of exceeding good West-India RUM, to dispose of on reasonable Terms for *Cash.*

TO BE SOLD,
At auction, at the usual place in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 26th of January instant;
A LOT of LAND in Friend-street, joining Mrs. Lining on the south, and Mr. Hutchinson on the north, containing 29 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth. There is upon it a good tenement with nine rooms, which any one, intending to purchase, may view before the day of sale, by applying to
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

UZ ROGERS,
BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that the Co-partnership of *Hawes & Rogers* is dissolved, and that he *continues* all the Branches of CHAISE and HARNESS MAKING, and makes and mends Carts and Drays, Cart and Chaise Wheels.—Plows as good as can be imported, as also most kinds of BLACK-SMITH's WORK, done as cheap as can be imported, at his Shop the Corner of Church and Queen-streets, opposite Col. *Smith*; any Gentlemen that will favour him with their Custom, may be assured of dispatch, and being done in a workmanlike manner.

For LONDON,
(To sail by the 20th of January)
THE SHIP
MERMAID,
SAMUEL BALL, MASTER.
FOR Freight or Passage, having Accommodations superior to most Vessels in the Trade, apply to said Master on board, at the Market Wharf, or
CARNE & WILSON.

For PHILADELPHIA,
(To sail by the first of February next)
THE SLOOP
SALLY,
JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER.
A Remarkable handy Vessel, well calculated for, and designed to continue in the Trade. She has one half of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight of the remainder, or for Passage, (having excellent Accommodations) apply to said Master on board, or
January 7, 1769. DANIEL BOURDEAUX.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Sloop SALLY, JOSEPH BLEWER, *Master, from* PHILADELPHIA, *and to be sold by the said Master at a Store on* Dandridge's *Wharf,*
LEWIS's best superfine FLOUR in Barrels, DOUBLE BEER in ditto, and some very good NEW-TOWN PIPPINS. Jan. 7, 1769.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
In Elliott-street, *will sell the* FOLLOWING ARTICLES *remarkably cheap, viz.*
PEWTER of various sorts, CUTLERY, silver thread, and mohair buttons, shirt and thread jacket ditto, TOBACCO of all sorts, empty cases, half and whole bottles of Turlington's BALSAM by the dozen, quarter pipes of Teneriff WINE, which has been six years in this province, RUM, a very neat mahogany desk, a compleat set of sliding shashes fit for a large store.
N. B. CASH will be given for 5 or 600 weight of PINK ROOT, and for the like quantity of GOOD DEER SKINS.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of *Ezekiel David,* by bond, are desired to bring in a state thereof; and those who have accounts against the said estate are desired to bring them in properly attested to the subscriber, who likewise begs all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and thereby prevent disagreeable measures being taken.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Executor.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER that understands his Business (especially in a Rice plantation) will meet with good Encouragement; provided he brings very good Recommendations. Apply to the Printer.

FOUND,
BY a negro boy yesterday morning, a SILVER SHOE BUCKLE, with a steel chape and tongue. Whoever has lost it, by rewarding the boy for his honesty, paying for this advertisement, and applying to the Printer hereof, may have it again. *January* 6, 1769.

A SMALL sorrel horse, about 13 hands high, has a small white in his forehead, branded on the near buttock something like C, having strayed into my plantation on the Congarees, about the 15th of November. The owner may apply to WILLIAM TUCKER.

THE owner of MORO having repeatedly offered to run the said HORSE against any horse, mare, or gelding, within or out of the province, for One Hundred GUINEAS, and no person has thought proper to accept his challenge; he now therefore for the last time repeats the same, for any sum between One Hundred and One Thousand GUINEAS, to run agreeable to rule, carrying weight for age, not less than four miles. If this public challenge is not accepted, so that the said horse can be put in order for running before the first of May, he will not give or take any other, unless such a sum shall be proposed to be run for any time between the first of February and the first of May twelve months, as to make it worth while for MORO's owner to lose the next season of said MORO's covering.
Notice will be given where MORO will cover, after which he will not be run, but be kept entirely as a stallion.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NATHANIEL BREEDLOVE, of the province aforesaid, who is in custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Capias ad Respondendum,* one at the suit of *Robert Gibb,* and the other at the suit of *Thomas Godfrey,* and *Thomas Gadsden,* having petitioned the honourable the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the said *Robert Gibb, Thomas Godfrey,* and *Thomas Gadsden,* and all others to whom the said petitioner is anywise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have notice, to appear at the usual place of Judicature, at the first setting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three months after the publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said petitioner should not have the prayer of his petition granted.
D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Pleas-Office, January 3, 1769.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, about a fortnight ago, a negro fellow, named CYRUS, formerly the property of Thomas Shirley, Esq; has both his ears cropt, and is well known in Charles-Town. Whoever will deliver him to me or to the warden of the work-house, shall have Twenty Pounds currency reward, and all reasonable charges. Fifty Pounds will be paid on information of said fellow's being harboured by a white person, and Ten Pounds if by a negro, to be paid on conviction, by
Dec. 29, 1768. JAMES RIDDLE.

For PORTUGAL, SPAIN, or COWES, and a MARKET,
THE BRIGANTINE
JENNY,
RALPH HOGGART, MASTER.
BURTHEN about 300 Barrels of Rice. For Freight, apply to
Jan. 7, 1769. PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

For COWES and HOLLAND, or HAMBURGH,
THE BRIGANTINE
HAMBLETON,
WILLIAM DAVIS, MASTER,
BURTHEN about 700 Barrels of Rice, has part of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight of the remainder, apply to PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue,
On Wednesday the first day of February 1769, at Mr. Joseph Winningham's, *on* SANTEE,
ALL the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES GAILLARD, deceased, consisting of some valuable slaves, a few horses, a few head of tame black cattle, and some household furniture, pease, corn, and a riding chair, plantation tools, &c. The conditions of the sale will be made known on the above day.
MARY GAILLARD, Acting Executrix.
N. B. If the above day should prove rainy, it will be on the next fair day following.

RUN-AWAY some time in June last, a negro fellow named GEORGE, he has been used to going in a boat as patroon, so that he is well known about Cooper and Wando rivers, likewise at John's-Island and Ponpon; he is a little old fellow, talks much, and has a cast in his eyes. Whoever takes up and delivers him to the warden of the Work-house, shall have TWENTY POUNDS reward. Any person giving information of his being harboured by a white person, shall on conviction of the offender, receive FIFTY POUNDS, or if harboured by a negro, TEN POUNDS. If the said negro fellow GEORGE, will come home of his own accord, he shall be forgiven.
JOHN MARLEY.

BOSTON.
JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[CONTINUED.]

Nov. 22. AN order of G——r B——d's for a thankſgiving was yeſterday read in the ſeveral churches; in which we are called upon to give thanks, among other public bleſſings; " for the opening of new ſources of wealth to the nation." If the *American revenue* is hereby intended, we believe it will ſcarcely ſerve to ſlack the thirſt of thoſe M——s and G——s who have opened it. This we know, that it has entirely choaked up or diverted another way, a trade, which though unhappily for Great-Britain, ſhe has made contraband, was in truth a grand ſource of national wealth. Before the project of an American revenue, our adventurers in that trade had nothing to encounter more formidable than the Spaniſh and French *Guarda Coſta's*; duties were indeed then laid upon foreign ſugars, molaſſes, and a few other articles, but adminiſtration not intending a *revenue*, they were wiſely winkt out of ſight: Then it was, that the ſilver and gold, together with the various products of French and Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, the Spaniſh Main, and the Mediterranean, were drawn from theſe places, in exchange for the produce of the Continent, and Britiſh manufactures; this trade increaſed our ſhipping and ſeamen, and by yeilding the beſt of remittances, enabled us greatly to enlarge the import and conſumption of Britiſh made goods; and ſcarce an article of *foreign ware*, interfering with thoſe of our Mother Country *introduced into the plantations through this channel*; though from *ſiniſter* motives it has been otherwiſe reported to adminiſtration: But now, unhappily for the nation, in order to ſecure the duties from which the American revenue was expected; Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, &c. have been multiplied, and they enabled by new Acts of Parliament, and the extenſion of former acts to the Colonies, to harraſs and ruin the adventurer; and what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, modern Miniſters, by adopting the Spaniſh policy, have converted the ſhips of war into mere *Guarda Coſta's*, which inſtead of aiding and aſſiſting the Merchant in the proſecution of this trade, have been wholly employed in ſeeking its deſtruction: The Dutch and other European nations have availed themſelves of our infatuation, and are now enriching their ſeveral countries by a trade, which has been thus torn from the colonies, and loſt to the nation, notwithſtanding we have ſuch peculiar advantages for the carrying of it on.

Nov. 23. This day C—m——r P——n exhibited himſelf upon Change for a few minutes; *and appeared a ſtriking inſtance* of the *contempt* and *hatred* which thoſe men draw upon themſelves from their fellow-citizens, who have dared to miſrepreſent and injure their country in order to gratify their avaricious cravings.

General Gage this day ſet out on his return to New-York, (without doubt fully) convinced, that it is owing to the baſeſt miſrepreſentation, that this loyal and orderly people have been treated with ſo great *inſult* and *indignity*, as to have an army and fleet ſent among them, as it is expreſſed by the M——r, to preſerve order and aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in the due execution of the laws.

Nov. 24. It is confidently reported that Commodore Hood has requeſted the B——d of C—ſt——s to let him know in writing, what ſhips of war they apprehend may be neceſſary to winter in this port, for the better protection of their perſons from inſult, and the better to enable them to ſecure and collect the American revenue; that he may then diſpatch the remaining ſhips to their ſeveral ſtations, before the winter ſets in.—*Can we wonder that C—m——rs, P. H. B. and R. have been ſo intoxicated with the ideas of their own importance, when a Britiſh M——r ſeems to have thought them capable of directing the movements of ſo conſiderable a part of the fleet and army?*

We hear that a petty officer of the Mermaid man of war, having left his ſtation and deſerted, has been ſentenced by a court-martial held for his trial, to be hanged on a yard arm of ſaid ſhip.—*It is to be feared the N. E. expedition will occaſion a greater loſs of men than we at firſt apprehended.*

Nov. 25. The town watch has been lately greatly abuſed and interrupted in their duty by ſome officers, two of them came to the Town-Houſe watch with ſwords under their arms, calling them damned ſcoundrels, forbidding them to challenge officers as they paſſed, or to give the time of night in their rounds, as alſo from keeping in the watch-houſe, threatning that in ſuch caſe they would have them in irons, and bring four regiments to blow them all to hell; alſo telling the watchmen they were King's ſoldiers and gentlemen, who had orders from his Majeſty, and they were above the ſelectmen who gave them their orders: Upon another night, other officers came to the dock-watch, one of them with a drawn hanger or bayonet, ſtriking it againſt the door and aſking, whether they thought the times were now as they had been, and that they could ſtand four regiments; alſo damning them, and threatning to burn all of us to aſhes, and to ſend us all to hell in one month's time: At another time the ſouth watch was alſo aſſaulted, one of the men ſtruck at, and much abuſed with profane and threatning language. The laſt evening a gentleman of diſtinction, ſeeing an officer of a man of war in the Coffee-Houſe, who had two evenings before called out to him in a rude manner, thought proper to aſk him why he was thus accoſted; upon which the officer deſired him to go into a room, for he wanted the pleaſure of taking his life; that as he did not ſuppoſe him acquainted with the ſword, piſtols would do; he then called out to the gentleman, will you not fight me? upon which the gentleman deſired, and the officer agreed to meet him at his houſe in the morning, to determine what was to be done; the officer not coming, we hear the gentleman having learned that he was a lieutenant of marines, intended a proſecution, but was prevented by his confining himſelf to his ſhip. Captain W——n, of the regulars, though bound to his good behaviour for the Negro buſineſs, has notwithſtanding repeated his offences, by drawing his ſword upon ſome perſons the laſt evening and otherwiſe abuſing them, and we hear complaint has been made to one of our magiſtrates reſpecting this affair.—*If ſuch proceedings in our new conſervators of the peace were not ſo common, theſe doings would appear ſtrange, but that they are ſo common,—this is ſtranger ſtill.*

We have advice from New-York, that on the 14th inſt. there was expoſed and burnt in that city, the effigies of G. B. and S. G. in reſentment at the parts they acted in endeavouring to get the troops quartered in this town; contrary to the letter and ſpirit of the act of parliament relative to billetting troops in America, as alſo to the advice of his Majeſty's council.——It is ſaid the former has given out, that the miſtakes of the billetting-act will be corrected this ſeſſion of parliament, and from the ſucceſs he has hitherto met with in impoſing upon a M——r, he is now vain enough to inſinuate, that he ſhall be able to influence even a Britiſh parliament to give him power to treſpaſs upon the citizens.

Nov. 26. By the ſhips juſt arrived from London and Briſtol, we have the agreeable advice, that the political tide was turning faſt; the merchants and manufacturers were looking more about them, and Ad—m—n are confounded to find that inſtead of a little faction in one province only, as G. B. repreſented it; the whole continent are united in oppoſition to meaſures, which they apprehend to be not only anti-commercial, but quite incompatible with their rights as men and Britiſh ſubjects: That all parties among them diſavow the late revenue acts, and as its great Fautor is among the dead, thoſe acts being now deſtitute of all ſupport, will be repealed, and ſome men among us whoſe importance grew out of them, be returned to their primitive inſignificancy, if not called to a ſevere account. American publications are now read with eagerneſs; the principles upon which they turn, and the ſpirit and energy appearing in many of them are highly applauded: Our cauſe is at length brought where we have long wiſhed it to be, before the public, it can be no longer injured by falſe gloſſes, and the baſeſt arts: A vaſt majority is already in our favour; and ſhall we now renounce the principles, in defence of which we have already gained ſuch merit and applauſe from our brethren in Britain, many of whom had at firſt apprehenſions on the conteſted points, different from our own? Some tools of power would perſuade us to this, they even beſeech us not to mention our rights; but this would be to relinquiſh the beſt of cauſes when we have the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs. The enemies to our rights and liberties have done their worſt, their machinations and groſs miſrepreſentations have procured a ſtanding army for this town; the enflamed accounts, great movements, and vaſt expence, by which this has been effected, ſerved to fix the attention of the parent country, upon the American diſpute; the ſide that is ſupported by truth and equity and conſtitutional principles, needs only attention, in ſuch a nation as Britain in order to prevail; inſtead of being diſcouraged we are invited by many on the other ſide of the water, of the firſt character for political wiſdom and of no ſmall influence in government; to keep our foot upon that conſtitutional ground, where from the beginning we have placed it; they have aſſured us that this ground will ſupport us, and we truſt in God we ſhall never be driven from it. The Miniſtry as well as the nation will find reaſon to rejoice at the prudent manner in which we received the troops, and in that loyalty to our Sovereign, and affection to the Parent Country, which in this people has prevailed over all reſentment. While the nation are anxious till they hear the event, none we know are more diſtreſſed than thoſe who influenced or gave the order for ſo raſh and impolitic a ſtep: The apprehenſion of deſtroying by its own military force, the channels of its commerce and the fountain of its wealth, or of loſing in the affections of America, a reſource which nothing elſe can ſupply, has at length thoroughly alarmed the nation: Who would have thought that any M——r would have driven ſo near a precipice! We are now told that a retreat is wiſhed for, in conſiſtence with the honour of Government; this is what we ſincerely wiſh. Selfiſh and wicked ſervants, with a tolerable ſhare of art may hold out falſe lights, eſpecially, when the ſcene of action is diſtant, by which wiſe and great men may be miſled; but is it not true honour to rectify miſtakes upon the avowed principles of truth and equity? However this may be, we hope America will never renounce the rights of Britiſh ſubjects to form a ſcreen for any Miniſter.

Nov. 27. It ſeems not improper for the day, to reflect with concern on the drunkenneſs, debaucheries, and other extravagancies which prevail by means of the troops being quartered in the midſt of a town, where diſtilled ſpirits are ſo cheap and plenty; as alſo on the many ſevere whippings which have been occaſioned thereby the laſt week; and we cannot but expreſs our fears, that Boſton will before the ſpring, produce as great a change upon a parcel of the beſt ſoldiers of Britain, as the city of Capua did in a ſhorter ſpace of time upon Hannibal's brave army impoliticly quartered therein.

SAVANNAH, *(in Georgia)* DECEMBER 28.

ON Saturday the 24th inſtant, about one o'clock, the *Houſe of Aſſembly* ſent an addreſs to the Governor, wherein, after obſerving, that they had ſat longer than uſual at this ſeaſon of the year, in order to compleat ſome bills that they judged were immediately neceſſary, they requeſted, that his Excellency would be pleaſed to aſſent to ſuch as were paſſed; and as they had ſeveral other neceſſary bills under conſideration, and being very deſirous of finiſhing the whole buſineſs of the ſeſſion as ſpeedily as poſſible, they only deſired to be adjourned till the 9th of January next. Upon which the Governor aſked, when the bills would be ready; and was told by ſix o'clock in the evening: He then directed the Gentlemen who brought this addreſs, to report to the houſe, that he would be at the Council Chamber at ſix o'clock, in order to aſſent to the bills; and about five o'clock, Mr. WYLLY (who was Speaker of the *former* Aſſembly) produced to the houſe the *Circular Letter* from the BOSTON *Aſſembly*, and alſo a *Circular Letter* from the *Houſe of Burgeſſes* in VIRGINIA, which were received by the houſe, and ordered to be entered on the journals; and then the houſe immediately came to the following reſolutions, *viz.*

RESOLVED, *That it is the opinion of the committee, that a dutiful and loyal addreſs be forthwith prepared, from this houſe, to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and tranſmitted to the agent for this province, by the Honourable the Speaker, ſetting forth our indubitable right, and imploring relief from the grievances and burthens, which, by the late acts of parliament for raiſing a revenue in* America, *this province, in common with the other colonies, is now ſubject to, and labours under.*

The ſaid reſolution being again read, was agreed to by the houſe.

RESOLVED, *That from the inherent right of the ſubject to petition the throne, for redreſs of grievances, a right allowed and confirmed by the act of* William and Mary, *the ſaid letters do not appear, to this houſe, of* " a dangerous and factious tendency," *but, on the contrary, in the opinion of this houſe, only tend to a juſtifiable union of ſubjects aggrieved, in lawful and laudable endeavours to obtain redreſs, by an application founded upon, and expreſſive of duty and loyalty to the beſt of Kings, a becoming reſpect for the parliament of Great-Britain, and an equitable and natural affection for our mother-country; and ariſes from the tender and commendable attention of theſe colonies to the natural rights and liberties of the* Britiſh *colonies in* America, *and to which they are undeniably entitled, upon the happy principles of our conſtitution.*

RESOLVED, *That copies of this reſolution, be, by the Speaker of this houſe tranſmitted to the Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives of the province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *and to the Speaker of the houſe of burgeſſes in* Virginia; *and that they be acquainted by him, that this houſe approves of the meaſures by them purſued, to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, alſo of the method by them taken of communicating theſe meaſures to the other provinces on the continent.*

Theſe reſolves were ſcarce finiſhed, when the Governor came to the council chamber, and the clerk of the aſſembly (in conſequence of orders given him by the Governor, in caſe theſe letters, ſhould, at any time, be received by the houſe) directly carried the minutes up to his Excellency, who immediately required the attendance of the houſe, and, after giving his aſſent to the bills that were ready, diſſolved the Aſſembly, with the following SPEECH;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

FROM the diſpoſition that appeared amongſt you at the opening of this ſeſſion, I was very hopeful, and flattered myſelf, that it would have been brought to a happy concluſion, and it gives me great concern to find it now otherwiſe, and that you have diſregarded the principal matter I had in charge from the King, and thereby miſſed ſo fair an opportunity of cheriſhing the confidence his Majeſty has in your affections. But, by your receiving and ſhewing countenance and ſupport to the *Boſton* Letter in the manner you have done, you have laid me under the neceſſity of diſſolving you. You well know that more than ordinary pains has been taken to prevent this event, and if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould attend it, you will have brought them upon the province by a *deliberate act*, and it is you and you only, will have them to anſwer for to your conſtituents:—And however you may have ſuffered yourſelves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and whatever you may now think, be aſſured, Gentlemen, that your true liberty, your property, and every thing that is valuable, muſt depend upon a free and uninterrupted courſe of law and government, *under the protection and ſupport of the mother-country*, and that you cannot poſſibly enjoy theſe invaluable bleſſings, *without that protection and ſupport*: And how can you expect this, or what right can you pretend to it, if you declare yourſelves to be an independent people? And to me it appears a flat and poſitive contradiction to acknowledge " *the Britiſh parliament to be the ſupreme legiſlative power* " *over the whole Britiſh empire*," (of which we are a part) and in the ſame breath, to deny the power of that very parliament over us;——nor can I ſee or admit the propriety of the Americans declaring, " *That they chearfully acquieſce in the authority of the Britiſh parliament to make laws for a neceſſary dependance, and regulating the trade of the colonies*," and at the ſame time denying its authority to make laws, which I conceive to be a very looſe and improper jumble or ſyſtem of government and ſubordination, and without any criterion but the mere caprice of the populace; and I preſume, that the authority of the Britiſh parliament muſt be full and compleat, or does not operate at all. And that the power of the Britiſh parliament does extend to America, is a point I never doubted, or heard diſputed till the affair of the *Stamp Duty* act: And to ſhew that it does, I ſhall only refer to the proceedings in parliament on the grand debates relative to that act, when I believe there was near four hundred members preſent, and only nine or ten divided againſt that power; alſo the votes of the houſe of commons of the 24th of February, 1766, and the ſtatute of the 6th of his preſent Majeſty, chapter 12th.

The diſtinction between internal and external taxes, it is well known *here*, from its firſt appearance amongſt us, I ſaid I conceived to be a diſtinction without a difference; and I alſo declared, that if it was granted that the Americans were not ſubject to, or could be legally or conſtitutionally taxed by the Britiſh parliament, *not being repreſented there*, then I apprehend, the ſame reaſon would hold in every caſe, and the ſame objection lye againſt every law made by the Britiſh parliament to affect the colonies, or his Majeſty's ſubjects in them; for it ſeems abſurd to ſay, that the colonies are not bound by Britiſh acts of parliament, *impoſing what they call internal taxes*, becauſe they have not conſented to ſuch laws, *not being repreſented in that parliament*, and at the ſame time to admit that they are bound by, and ſubject to *other laws made by the ſame parliament*. And I do not find that there is any difference or diſtinction in that conſtitutional rule or principle, that no man is bound by any law to which he has not given his aſſent, either in perſon or by repreſentation; but which rule *is general, and holds in all caſes*, and with reſpect *to all laws*; and if ſo, the colonies I conceive are either bound by, and ſubject to, all the acts of the Britiſh parliament in which they are mentioned, or are ſubject to none of any kind whatever, and conſequently to be conſidered as independent of the legal or parliamentary power of Great-Britain.

I alſo declared at the ſame time, that if America could be, or was to become independent of the Mother Country, from that day you might date the foundation of your ruin and miſery. Theſe were the ſentiments I declared near three years ago, and which ſtill I retain; and moſt ardently wiſh it had been in my power to prevail on you to be ſo far of my opinion as to have paid due regard to his Majeſty's expectations from you, and to have obſerved a more prudent conduct in that particular, until the matters in difference between Great-Britain and the colonies, and which are now at the criſis, had been clearly and effectually ſettled and determined: But as things are circumſtanced, there is only one act further remaining for me to do at preſent, which is, by virtue of his Majeſty's authority, and in his name, to diſſolve this Aſſembly, and I do hereby accordingly diſſolve the ſame. JA. WRIGHT.

Savannah in Georgia, Council Chamber, the 24th of December, 1768.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 10.

FRIDAY laſt the Grenadier Company of the XXIſt Regiment, under the Command of Captain Nicholas Sutherland, arrived here in the Sloop Eaſt-Florida, James Wallace, Maſter, from St. Auguſtine.

The Martin Sloop of War, Captain Heyward, is arrived at Cape-Fear, in 35 Days from Halifax.

MARRIED] Mr. John Webb, Merchant, to Miſs Polly Doughty, Daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Doughty.—Mr. John Amory, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cantle.

No material Alteration in the PRICE CURRENT for ſome time paſt.

*** For Foreign, London and Northern Intelligence, ſee the Supplement.

GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE Members of the GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY, are desired to attend the ANNUAL MEETING, for the Election of Officers for the ensuing Year, at the House of Mr. Michael Kalteisen, in King-street, on Wednesday the 18th of January next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Steward,
CHARLES GRUBER, Clerk.

The PARTNERSHIP of

CORRIE & CARSONS;

BEING expired, they return their most sincere and grateful Acknowledgments to their Friends, for the Favour of their Custom, and hope for a Continuation of the same to WILLIAM & JAMES CARSAN.

AT STOTT'S MANCHESTER WARE-HOUSE,

in BEADON'S-ALLEY,

JUST ARRIVED,

In the MERMAID, *Captain* BALL, *from* LONDON,

AN assortment of napkening diaper and table cloths, Holland, flowered, and clear lawns, cambricks, fine Irish linens, printed cottons for bed patterns, womens stuff shoes, and writing paper, to be sold considerably under the common advance, on their usual terms, for CASH.

VERY GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS for four or five young Gentlemen to Board and Lodge, at a reasonable Price, and in a Situation extremely convenient to several Schools. The Parents or Guardians may depend upon a due Inspection into their Morals, and the utmost Care and Tenderness of their Persons. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at DORCHESTER, *on Tuesday and Wednesday the 24th and 25th of January instant, the remaining part of the Estate of* WILLIAM JOOR, *late of* Bacon's-Bridge;

CONSISTING of sundry DRY GOODS, such as are usually imported into this province.

WHOEVER inclines to purchase a Plantation or Tract of LAND, containing 580 Acres, situated on John's-Island, and advertised for Sale by Mr. Alexander Hext, will do well to examine not only an Original in his Hands, but also the Original last Will and Testament of his Father, recorded in the Secretary's Office, and a Set of Title-Deeds signed by his Brother Mr. David Hext, in the Possession of the Subscriber, who HEREBY cautions and forewarns all Persons from purchasing the whole of said 580 Acres, as he has an undeniable Right to Part thereof, and which he shall plant the ensuing Season.

WILLIAM SAMS.

DANIEL BOURDEAUX,

Has for SALE, at his Store in TRADD-STREET,

CHOICE West-India and Northward RUM, by the Hogshead or Quarter Cask, best superfine FLOUR in Barrels, Haynes's double BEER in ditto, SHIP BISCUIT in Tierces, GENEVA in Cases of twelve Bottles, BAR IRON, assorted, and a few Boxes of excellent CASTILE SOAP, of a new invention, all which Articles are of the latest importation, and will be sold on very reasonable Terms.

WILLIAM BAKER,

Has just imported in the Brig Peggy, Thomas Mason, *Master, from* PHILADELPHIA, *and to be sold at his Store in* TRADD-STREET, *formerly occupied by Mr.* Christopher Simpson,

SUPERFINE FLOUR in Barrels, half Barrels, and Kegs, Milk, Water, and Butter BISCUIT in Kegs.

LOST,

BETWEEN Charles-Town and Ashley-ferry, a square RED TRUNK, containing a few wearing APPAREL. Whoever finds the same, and will deliver it to ATKINS & WESTON, in Tradd-street, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and no questions asked.

December 30, 1768.

ANDREW RUTLEDGE,

Acquaints his friends, that he has just received by the London, Captain Curling, from London;

A neat and general Assortment of GOODS,

which he assures his Customers

HE shall dispose of on the lowest terms; and as he took great care in the choice of them, hopes to give satisfaction to those that will favour him with their custom.

N. B. Exceeding good osnabrugs at 3/6 a yard, for Cash.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, with BOARDING for single Gentlemen or Ladies. Enquire of

ANDREW BROUGHTON.

TO BE LET,

PART of a HOUSE, back STORES, back CELLARS, front CELLAR, and three genteel Lodging Rooms. Enquire in Elliott-Street of

ELEANOR MORRIS.

Who has good Accommodations for a few Boarders.

THOMAS CATON, informs me of a strawberry roan mare, rising three years old, about 12 hands high, a trotter, branded on the near buttock like 5O, having strayed into his plantation at the Four Holes.——The owner may have the property before

3

January 31, 1769. FENWICKE BULL, J. P.

A BAY mare, about thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the mounting shoulder like a figure of 3, bottom upwards, and blotted. Whoever owns the said stray must apply and prove their property before.

JOHN JOOR.

CHRISTMAS 1768.

The BRITISH ACADEMY *on the Green, near the West End of Broad-Street,*

WAS opened on Monday the ninth of January instant, for the Reception of young Gentlemen and Ladies, after the Holydays, where they may be carefully and properly taught *English, Latin, French* and *Spanish*, Writing, and Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, with every useful practical Branch of the Mathematicks, particularly Mensuration, Surveying and Architecture, in a plain familiar Manner, easy to be understood by a moderate Capacity, and on a Plan recommended by the celebrated Mr. JOHN LOCK, Author of the Treatise on Human Understanding. *By the Public's obedient humble Servant,*

O. STRATON.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL all the Year.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday the 9th of February next, at the Vendue-House in Charles-Town;

A PLANTATION belonging to the Estate of Colonel HENRY HYRNE, on Ashepoo-river, being that on which the late Mr. Burril Hyrne lived, adjoining to Lands of Mr. Henry Hyrne, and the Estate of Colonel Pinckney, containing about 1000 Acres. Any Person inclining to treat for the same before the Day of Sale, may apply to the Executors.

JAMES POSTELL,
HENRY HYRNE, or
THOMAS SMITH.

Peter Leger and Richard North,

Under the Firm of

PETER LEGER, & Co.

At their store on the Bay, lately possessed by Messr. INGLIS and LLOYD,

HAVE just imported in the Ship London, Alexander Curling, *Master, from* LONDON; *and in the Snow* Polly, William Sloper, *Master, from* BRISTOL;

AN Assortment of the ARTICLES usually imported here from the above places; and as they are fresh and as well bought as any other goods lately imported, they are enabled to sell on as good terms as any store, and hope for the favour of their friends and those late WARD & LEGER's.

WILLIAM SYKES,

HATH imported from Philadelphia, and to be sold at his store on Colonel Beal's wharf;

LEWIS's superfine flour in barrels and half barrels, ship bread, loaf sugar, best double beer, good sweet cyder, cheese, milk and water biscuit, calf skins, two genteel iron stoves, linseed oil, &c.

On Tuesday the 17th day of this instant January, will be sold at public vendue, at the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of St. George, Dorchester, twenty-five miles from Charles-Town;

ABOUT one hundred head of cattle, twelve yoke of oxen, in very good order, several horses, mares and colts, fifty head of sheep and goats, sundry household furniture, plantation tools and utensils. The conditions will be declared on the day of sale, but if the same should be rainy, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.

DANIEL DOYLEY.

ROBERT HOWARD.

TAKES this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath opened a SCHOOL in Friend-street, next tenement to Mr. Nathaniel Scott, where he teaches Reading, Writing and common Arithmetick; he will be much obliged to them for their friendship and assistance, as he is determined to give general satisfaction, as he hopes its well known he can. Tradesmens books done in the neatest and quickest manner; he will also keep a night school. ☞ Mrs. Howard will teach young ladies and others needle-work.

TO BE SOLD,

The Schooner PITT,

BELONGING to the estate of HENRY RICHARDSON; likewise the boat NEGROES, with or without the schooner. Any Person inclinable to purchase either, may treat with me on the Bay. All Persons having any demands against the estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to

6 w. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, Executrix.

M. NELSON,

PASTRY-COOK, from LONDON;

RETURNS her sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who has honoured her with their custom, she continues to make when bespoken at her shop in *Elliott-street*, rich plumb cake iced, at 10s. per pound, biscuit and seed ditto, syllybubs and jellys, 20s. per dozen, white custards in glasses, at 15s. per dozen, lemon and orange cream blomage, 20s. per plate, rice cups, 12s. 6d. per plate, lemon, orange, citron, and almond pudding, 20s. a piece, orange pye, 30s. snow cheese, 30s. apple tarts, curd, and apple cheese-cakes, 14s. per dozen, almond and lemon ditto, 30s. per dozen, minced pyes, 3s. 9d. a piece, preserved oranges, 7s. 6d. a piece, apples, 15s. per plate, orange and apple marmalet, collard and potted beef, and many other articles, too tedious to mention.—☞ Part of a house, a large back store, and a front cellar to let.—Two lodgers can be well accommodated.

FOUND,

IN the Broad-Path, last Week, some new WHITE LINEN and CHECK. The Owner paying for this Advertisement, and rewarding the Negro for her Honesty, may hear of it, by applying to the Printer.

STRAYED or stolen on Tuesday night last, from Mr. Nicholls's door, in Elliott-street, a BAY HORSE, with a saddle and bridle on, about thirteen hands and an half high, branded on the shoulder HF in a piece, and side-ways, has a black mane and tail, a small blaze down his face, and is a little cat hamed, paces, trots, and canters. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Stoll, in Charles-Town, shall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS.

HENRY WEBSTER,

TAKES this public Method of returning Thanks to all his Friends and Customers, and hopes to be favoured with a Continuance of their Custom, as his Store will be constantly and well supplied with GOODS equal to any in the Province.——He intends to leave the Province (for a few Months) early in the Spring, and is very desirous of having his Accounts settled before his Departure, therefore must intreat the Favour of his Friends to discharge their last Year's Accounts; any kind of good Produce will be taken in Payment.

RICHARD HART,

GIVES this public notice to all persons indebted to him, that their several bonds, notes and accounts, must be discharged on or before the first day of February next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of THOMAS GRIMBALL, Esq; attorney at law, to be sued for immediately, as there is an absolute necessity for him to close his long standing affairs, to render him capable of settling his own debts, otherwise he will inevitably suffer greatly for his indulgence; therefore hopes all those concerned will take notice to prevent further trouble.

N. B. Who has lately imported all necessary articles suitable for the COACH and CHAIR-MAKING BUSINESS, which is carried on as usual at his shop in Queen-street, next door to Mr. Daniel Cannon.

STOLEN or strayed from my plantation at Accabee, a bay stallion colt, about ten hands high, with a snip in his forehead, and a short dock, branded on the mounting buttock WE in one.

Also a roan gelding, about 14 hands high, with a switch tail, branded low on the mounting shoulder WE as above, besides another brand on the mounting buttock, which is not remembered. Whoever delivers the above horses to me in Charles-Town, or Accabee, shall receive FIVE POUNDS as a reward.

SABINAH ELLIOTT.

RUN-AWAY between three and four months ago, a negro fellow named JACK, alias YANKE, speaks pretty good English, and is very talkative; he is about five feet high, has a large scar of a wound on his stomach, near one of his sides, has lost some of his fore-teeth, which affects his speech, appears to be about thirty years of age, he is very black, and had on when he went away, a blue negro cloth jacket and breeches: He formerly belonged to Samuel Lavington, Esq; deceased, and is well known about Ashepoo and Cheehaw, where he formerly lived in his late master's life-time; he is also well known in Charles-Town, having been formerly hired to Mr. Daniel Cannon, and worked for a considerable time as a labourer under William Raper, Bricklayer. Whoever will deliver him to Dr. ARCHIBALD M'NEILL in Dorchester, or to the warden of the Work-house in Charles-Town, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, by applying to either of the subscribers. Any person giving information of his being harboured by a white person, shall receive TWENTY POUNDS reward, on conviction of the offender, or if harboured by a negro TEN POUNDS reward will be given to the informer, on conviction.

ARCHIBALD M'NEILL,
ALEXANDER FOTHRINGHAM.

Charles-Town, January 2, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

By JAMES SIMPSON, *Master of the Snow* Concord, *just arrived from* LANCASTER, *now lying at Champneys's Wharf,*

COALS at 5l. per Ton, CHEESE, and POTATOES at 25s. per Bushel.

For any Port in GREAT-BRITAIN,

COWES and the MARKETS, or the WEST-INDIES,

THE SHIP

BERWICK,

GEORGE MOORE, MASTER,

(A very good and fast sailing Vessel)

BURTHEN about 900 Barrels of Rice. For Freight, apply to the said Master, or to

MANSELL, CORBETT, & ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD at public Outcry,

On Thursday the 19th of January, at the usual place in Charles-Town, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for one or two years credit, the purchaser paying interest from the day of sale, and giving good security,

THE subscriber's valuable plantation in Goose Creek, containing about 1000 acres of land, 200 of it fine river swamp, with a large quantity of cypress, the remainder extraordinary good pine land, with a large quantity of timber fit for sawing, there is lightwood enough on it for to make upwards of 3000 barrels of tar, also a quantity of fire wood may be cut; the said plantation is six miles from Goose Creek bridge; there is a good two story dwelling house, compleatly finished, and all other necessary buildings compleat, also near the swamp there is a convenient house, suitable for an overseer to live in; there is six landings on the said plantation, which makes every thing on it valuable, as the furthermost part of the said land is not above half a mile from a landing, there is also good clay for brick-making.

THOMAS SMITH.

EDWARD JOYCE's famous AMERICAN BALSAM, which has proved serviceable in most of the Disorders mentioned in the Directions, is to be sold by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.

Jan.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
3d.	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Briſtol
	Sloop John, Charles Anderſon,	St. Croix
	Ship Three-Brothers, John Whitefield,	Biddeford
	Brig Adventure, William Froſt,	Madera
	Snow William & Mary, Richard Blythe,	Boſton
	Ship Berwick, George Moor,	Montſerrat
	Ship Peter & Anne, Alexander Gillon,	Scilly
	Brig Cælia, Thomas Jones,	Grenada
	Sloop London, Nathaniel Butterfield,	Dominico
	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Sloop Sally, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
4th.	Schooner Sea-Flower, Edward Bacon,	Boſton
	Schooner William, Richard Cox,	Salem
	Ship Baltic-Merchant, William Clarkſon,	Briſtol
	Ship Unity, Fabin Spurier,	Pool
7th.	Snow Chorley, Henry Marſhal,	Tortola
	Brig Jenny, Ralph Hoggart,	Pool
	Brig Clibbern, William Coldſtream,	Milford
	Ship Mary, Alexander Pearſon,	London
Jan.	REPORTED.	*From*
6th.	Ship Ajax, James White,	Pool
	Sloop Eaſt-Florida, James Wallace,	St. Auguſtine
9th.	Ship Edington, William Longſtaff,	Hull
	Brig Olive, Jeremiah Whitmore,	St. Martins
Jan.	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
3d.	Brig Sukey, Jacob Whitewood,	Vigo
	Ship Charming Betſey, Gideon Duncan,	Grenada
	Ship Mermaid, Samuel Ball,	London
4th.	Sloop John, Charles Anderſon,	St. Croix
	Brig Peggy, Thomas Maſon,	Philadelphia
	Ship Unity, Fabin Spurier,	Liſbon
	Snow William & Mary, Richard Blythe,	Cowes
5th.	Brig Cælia, Thomas Jones,	Falmouth
	Ship John & Betſey, Edward Pike,	Milford
	Brig Duke of Athol, Edward Grinly,	Liſbon
	Brig Minerva, Edward Morriſon,	Portugal
	Brig Edinburgh, Robert Alexander,	Turks-Iſland
6th.	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Briſtol
	Sloop Suſannah, Aſa Brown,	Rhode-Iſland
7th.	Brig Clibborn, William Coldſtream,	Liſbon
Jan.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
3d.	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	London
4th.	Ship Hanibal, Joſeph Puddicombe,	Oporto
	Sloop Mary, John Morgat,	Port-Royal
5th.	Sloop Sally, Jeſſe Hunt,	New-York
	Sloop Francis, James Seymour,	St. Euſtatia
	Ship St. George, Collin M'Alpine,	Jamaica
6th.	Sloop Jamaica-Packet, Francis Dickinſon,	Jamaica
	Snow Haughton, Richard Godſhall,	Figura
	Ship Wolfe, John Pitt,	Liſbon
	Ship Champion, David Chew,	Cowes
7th.	Schooner William, John Jewer,	Honduras
	Ship Byron, John Ruſſell,	Cowes
	Ship Cæſar, William Wood,	Briſtol
	Snow Anne, John Bowes,	Ditto
	Ship Fair-American, John Minſhall,	Cowes
9th.	Sloop Patience, Thomas Walker,	New-Providence
	Sloop Charles-Town, Joſeph Durfee,	Rhode-Iſland
	Brig Betſey, Robert Patterſon,	Cowes

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for Auguſt, 1768.

REMARKS on the deſigned Treatment of AMERICA.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

ARTICLES of intelligence have for ſome time been daily reiterated in the public papers, importing that government has adopted and reſolved to purſue vigorous meaſures relative to our American colonies; by which I underſtand, that an armament is meant to be ſent thither, to act offenſively againſt the inhabitants; and that troops were actually ordered on this ſervice, has been frequently aſſerted; and though for ſome time I have flattered myſelf that theſe aſſertions were but the idle ſuggeſtions of thoſe ignorant and inhuman wretches among us, who wiſh to ſee the miſeries of war tranſplanted into our colonies, as a puniſhment for their temerity, in denying the omnipotence of a Britiſh parliament, and its right of diſpoſing of their property; yet, I now begin to fear there is ſome reality in theſe reports, which muſt be alarming to all but the ignorant. I have already publicly deſired (and now repeat my deſire) to know from the abetters of theſe hoſtile meaſures, in what ſervice a military force is to be employed in America? Is it to intimidate or inſult a people who live in perfect ſubmiſſion to the civil authority? Or is it to murder thoſe who have the honeſt fortitude to proteſt againſt an infringement of our natural rights? Theſe being the only ſervices in which troops can be employed, in the preſent ſituation of things, unleſs an accidental rabble might give them opportunity to repeat the tragic ſcene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields.

When I reflect on the importance of our connections with theſe colonies; when I conſider that the ballance of trade to almoſt every other country is againſt us, and that it is our commerce with them which alone affords employment, and conſequently ſubſiſtence to our manufacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate reſolutions, ſo inconſiderately taken on an object of the laſt importance to the very being of this kingdom. The great object of our preſent diſpute with the colonies is the right of parliamentary taxation, which this kingdom has lately aſſumed; but which they deny, and ſupport their denial by arguments which are yet unanſwered; every attempt that has been made for that purpoſe has only expoſed the weakneſs of our pretenſions. But if in reality we have the right which we claim, we have men of ſufficient ability to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our intereſt, but duty to do, ſince convincing the coloniſts of the juſtice of our pretenſions, would be the moſt natural, and, I believe, moſt ſucceſsful method of engaging their compliance.

But from the weakneſs of the attempts already made for that purpoſe, and from the veneration they entertain for the ſentiments of thoſe wiſe and illuſtrious patriots, Lord Chatham, and the preſent Lord High Chancellor (expreſſed on the ſubject) confirmed by the reaſon and aptitude of things, I am fully convinced that the parliament of this kingdom, has no conſtitutional right to diſpoſe of the property of our fellow-ſubjects in America, until they are repreſented therein, which, at preſent, is far from being the caſe.

We honour our glorious anceſtors for their magnanimity in defending and tranſmitting to us the bleſſings of our happy conſtitution, and ſhall we condemn our American brethren for endeavouring to preſerve the rights of this very conſtitution, and tranſmit them inviolate to their deſcendants? Shall we puniſh in them the very conduct we juſtly applaud in our progenitors? Or, in a word, ſhall we become the abettors of injuſtice, and that towards our brethren and fellow-ſubjects, deſcendants from our common anceſtors, and heirs to our common privileges? I bluſh, my countrymen, at the thought! Yet what elſe can be intended by thoſe vigorous meaſures which are to be purſued? Meaſures, pregnant with the moſt fatal conſequences to the commerce and inſeparable intereſt of this kingdom and her colonies! Should an armament be ſent to America, to enforce a ſubmiſſion to impoſitions which they judge unconſtitutional, ſhould our natural ſuperiority prevail, and ſhould their natural affection to us engage them rather to ſubmit to the tyranny of their parent-country, than implore foreign aid; or, in a word, ſhould we reduce them to the moſt abject ſubmiſſion, even then our very ſucceſs would prove our ruin. Though oppreſſed by our force, their reſentment at our injuſtice would prompt them to revenge our inhumanity, by deſtroying all intercourſe with the kingdom, a meaſure, which by their ſituation, is eaſily practicable, and which would render them uſeleſs to us. Our trade would then languiſh, our labourers ſtarve, and inteſtine diviſions accelerate our fall. Theſe conſequences, however melancholy, are the moſt favourable which can reſult from thoſe vigorous meaſures which ſome ſo eagerly deſire. But ſhould a hardy and brave people, inflamed by the love of Liberty, even to enthuſiaſm, reſiſt our force, and urged to deſpair, ſhould they prefer foreign protection to Britiſh tyranny, what would be the conſequence? What an increaſe of wealth and power would the acceſſion of theſe colonies convey to our natural enemies? Theſe events to many may appear chimerical, but my ſituation has furniſhed me with peculiar advantages of judging on this ſubject, and I wiſh our miſconduct may not too ſoon convince us of their reality.

We are told, and ſhall be told, that we are loaded with heavy taxes, and that juſtice requires that our fellow ſubjects in America ſhould ſhare the burthen. By this, my countrymen, you are rendered the dupes to miniſterial policy. Impoſitions are not extended to America with deſign to leſſen your taxes, but to augment the number of placemen, and the power of the crown, already too enormous; beſides, it ought to be conſidered, that in compelling the colonies to purchaſe our manufactures, they pay all the taxes impoſed on our manufactures in the advanced price to which they are raiſed by theſe taxes; and if that is not an equitable ſhare of the common burthen, why is not application made in a conſtitutional manner to the aſſemblies of their repreſentatives, as was practiſed during the late war, when they amply demonſtrated their loyalty, by complying with every requiſition made by his Majeſty; and when Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Connecticut alone, raiſed and ſupported ten thouſand ſoldiers for the common ſervice, though the pay of the private men was neceſſarily three times greater than that of thoſe in the pay of this kingdom; and curſed be the policy of that ignorant financier who firſt deſtroyed this conſtitutional method of obtaining aſſiſtance from the colonies; and inſtead, projected the ſtamp-act, thereby impairing their natural affection to this kingdom, and exciting jealouſy and diſtruſt of its intentions. This, however, might have been overcome by the equitable repeal of that act, had it not been followed by others of a ſimiliar, and not leſs pernicious conſequence. If the advice of one who is actuated by a love of juſtice, and an anxious concern for the proſperity of this kingdom, might be purſued, our pretenſions to an unconſtitutional authority over the colonies would ſoon be diſclaimed, and thoſe men only employed in the public ſervice, who from principle are its declared enemies. This would ſoon conciliate our unhappy differences, and revive our commerce; the colonies would then gratefully participate the common burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary act. This is a meaſure not only convenient, but neceſſary. The time will ſoon arrive, when from the inceſſant migration of foreigners to our colonies, and their rapid increaſe, other motives than force will be neceſſary to ſecure their dependance on this kingdom; and their love or hatred, notwithſtanding our preſent indifference, will then become an object of importance.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

From a London Paper of September 6, 1768.

A CERTAIN politic gentleman, who is acknowledged no incompetent judge of the preſent poſture of affairs, was heard yeſterday at a coffee-houſe, not far from St. James's, to declare,——"This nation (ſays he) draws near the criſis of its fate: The accumulated national debt already exceeding one hundred and forty-ſeven millions: The ſources from whence the bare intereſt of this enormous ſum muſt derive viſibly declining, nay ſome channels nearly exhauſted; dragooning the colonies to reaſon (as it is emphatically explained by ſuperficial obſervers); add to this the extreme luxury, debauchery, perjury, adultery, and decline of real public ſpirit amongſt the heads of this divided kingdom; all conſpire to complete its deſtruction. Great-Britain now bears a near reſemblance to what antient Rome was before the final declenſible of that mighty empire, when neither power, ſword, nor fire, could ſubdue luxury, with the cardinal vices already mentioned, ſoon compleated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Charles-Town, January 9, 1769.

THE Honourable the Church Commiſſioners are hereby ſummoned to meet in the Council-Chamber, on Tueſday the 17th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock, in the Forenoon.

By Order of his Excellency the Governor,
JAMES JOHNSTON, Clerk.

ALL perſons that have demands on the eſtate of GEORGE FIKES, late of Broad-river, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at the houſe of Mr. James Riddle, on the firſt day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to receive their dividends of the eſtate that remains in my hands; and thoſe that do not make known their demands by that time, will be excluded from any part thereof. MARY FIKES, Adminiſtratrix.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS

DESIRES all perſons indebted to the late co-partnerſhip of LIVINGSTON & CHAMPNEYS, immediately to diſcharge their bonds, notes and accounts, there being an abſolute neceſſity of having their affairs ſettled, in order that he may ſettle with the executors of Mr. George Livingſton. He alſo hopes for a continuance of the favours of the friends of ſaid co-partnerſhip, as he will endeavour to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to employ him.

N. B. He has ſeven boats conſtantly in his employ, of the following burthen, all decked, viz. one of 140, two of 120, three of 100, and one of 60 barrels, and can have more occaſionally.

TO BE SOLD, under Mortgage,
At the Vendue-Houſe, on Tueſday the 17th of January, inſtant;

A VALUABLE young Negro WENCH, who is a good cook, waſher and ironer, and very handy about a houſe, together with her male child.

OATS & RUSSEL.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negro WENCH, who can cook and waſh; with her child, a boy, about nine years old. Enquire of the Printer.

LEFT on board a canoe belonging to Mr. Francis Roſe, on the evening of the 31ſt of December laſt, a piece of black ſilk pattern for breeches, two pair of ſilk ſtockings, three ruffled ſhirts, and a ſourtout coat.—— The owner may apply for farther particulars to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the 8th day of February next, at the plantation of the late HENRY DE ST. JULIEN, *Eſq; in St. John's pariſh, Berkley county;*

THE ſaid PLANTATION, containing upwards of ſix hundred acres of land, fit for rice, corn or indico, with great conveniency of water for all the rice land, and which is well ſtocked with pine and cypreſs timber; on the ſaid plantation is a good brick houſe, with cellars, and eight rooms, four with fire places, and ſeveral out buildings; great part of the cleared land is under good fence, and proper for the enſuing crop; alſo upwards of fifty valuable SLAVES, moſtly this country born; among whom are carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights, a number of very good ſawyers, cattle hunters, houſe wenches, and ſeveral handy boys and girls. Alſo about two hundred head of cattle (among them are a number of working oxen) which will be ſold in lots, a large ſtock of horſes, a parcel of ſheep and hogs, plantation tools, carts, &c. belonging to the eſtate of the deceaſed. The condition of the ſale is, twelve months credit for all ſums above twenty pounds, paying intereſt with approved ſecurity, and for all ſums of twenty pounds or under, ready money. All perſons to whom the eſtate is indebted, are deſired to ſend an account of their demands properly atteſted immediately, and thoſe indebted thereto, are deſired to make payment forthwith to

ISAAC MAZYCK,
DANIEL RAVENEL, jun.
ISAAC MAZYCK, jun. } Executors.

OLIVER CROMWELL,

HAS imported in the Philadelphia-Packet, *Captain* Clifford, *and the* laſt veſſels *from* LONDON,

An ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

Suitable for carrying on his BUSINESS, *conſiſting of the following articles, viz.*

A Variety of ſuperfine BROAD CLOTHS and trimmings, BREECHES PATTERNS of various colours, which with black, purple, and green PADUSOYS, crimſon SHAG, double ALOPEEN, SCARLET, CAMBLET, SERGE DE NESME, EVERLASTING, black and blue PRINCES STUFF, &c. he will ſell at as low an advance as any in town, at his ſhop in BEADON'S-ALLEY, oppoſite Meſſrs. *Downes, Jones, & Co.* and next door to Mr. *John Baker's*; he compleats a ſuit of ſuperfine cloaths for 50l. and an inferior ſuit for 45l. and will make a proper allowance for *ready money*.—ORDERS from the country will be punctually complied with, as he keeps a ſufficient number of hands; whoever may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their buſineſs done in a *neat and faſhionable manner*, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

He likewiſe returns his hearty thanks to thoſe of his friends, who have been pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame, but entreats thoſe whoſe accounts have been more than a year out-ſtanding, that they would conſider how great a diſadvantage it muſt be to him, and diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, ſo that he may be enabled to pay his debts.—Thoſe who it does not ſuit to do it in perſon, will pleaſe give orders to their friends or factors in town, that it may be done.

RUN-AWAY the 22d of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a negro wench named SUE, of a yelloviſh complexion, formerly the property of Captain LANDER, deceaſed; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be either harboured at, or near Aſhley-ferry, where ſhe lived, or in or near Charles-Town, where ſhe is well acquainted, having been lately ſeen in Anſonſbourgh. Whoever apprehends the ſaid wench, and delivers her to me in Charles-Town, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward; any perſon giving information of her being harboured, if by a white perſon, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, or if by a negro FIVE POUNDS, upon conviction of the offender. JOHN BEALE.

George-Town, December 8, 1768.

MR. THOMAS BALLOW, tolls a white horſe, about 10 or 11 years old, 13 and an half hands high, a trotter, that broke into his plantation, branded on the mouthing thigh ID in one. The owner muſt prove his property before JOSEPH DUBOURDIEU.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1769. No. 162. [Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

LETTERS *from Italy ſay, that Paoli, who in the late engagements with the French, acted like a moſt expert and courageous commander, appearing almoſt every where at once, very narrowly eſcaped being taken; and that even the little progreſs made by the French would not have been ſo great, but for a miſunderſtanding which unhappily reigns among his chiefs.*

We are aſſured, that the report, relative to a certain Admiral's being charged with a commiſſion of importance, either to the Corſicans, or any other ſtate, is entirely void of truth.

Two Frigates of War are ordered to be kept in conſtant readineſs, to ſail at a moment's warning, one at Plymouth, and the other at Portſmouth; which occaſions ſome ſpeculations among our Politicans, as from circumſtances, it is thought, they are not intended for North America.

All negotiation with the Earl of Egmont is entirely at an end.

The oppoſition, it is thought, will be very vigorous this winter, as the weight of abilities is certainly with them.

A morning paper ſays, that it is in agitation by ſome minority patriots of the preſent day, to found an impeachment, next ſeſſions, on a variety of accuſations of the miniſteral conduct of an abſent man of diſtinction; and, particularly, amongſt others, that of adviſing a proclamation wherein the Corſicans are treated as Rebels; thereby depriving thoſe brave iſlanders of all ſuccour on our ſide, without a breach of public faith, as well as putting it into the reach of our natural enemies to add, with impunity, to their ſtrength and influence, an important part of the world (the Mediterranean ſea) where they were by much too powerful before.

OCTOBER 10. *It is ſtill aſſerted, with the utmoſt confidence, at the weſt end of the town, that a certain enterprizing monarch was abſolutely in London about the time mentioned in the News-Papers.*

Likewiſe we hear, as a confirmation to the above, about the time ſpecified, a million ſterling was negociated on advantageous conditions to the borrower.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, September 27.

"*Marriages between the Dauphin and an Archdutcheſs, and of the Count de Province with a Princeſs of Savoy, are ſaid to be concluded on, and will be celebrated on the ſame day, in the month of May 1770.*

There are letters from Italy which adviſe, that the troops of the King of the Two Sicilies have taken poſſeſſion of the territories of Caſtrio and Ronciglione, belonging to the Pope.

Letters from Peterſburgh, dated September 9, ſay, "*The Coſſacks who have been guilty of murder, or any other exceſſes, on the Ottoman territory, and of which the Grand Vizir has made very heavy complaints to our Reſident at Conſtantinople, will be executed in different parts of the frontier, to convince to Poland, to the Porte, and to the whole univerſe, how much our ſovereign abhors licentiouſneſs, barbarity and cruelty.*"

OCTOBER 11. *On Thurſday laſt the moſt rev. hon. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, was enthroned with the uſual ceremonies, in the cathedral of Chriſt-Church, by his proxy, the rev. Dr. Francis Walwyn, (Vice-Dean of the ſame) the organ playing, and the choir, in proceſſion, ſinging before him from the weſt door of the cathedral into the choir.*

Friday laſt General Harvey ſet out for Ireland, to inſpect the different garriſons in that kingdom.

"*The French have received a total defeat in Corſica: M. de Chauvelin having divided his forces too much, they were attacked every where by the brave Corſicans, who drove them out, and recovered every place they had loſt before, with moſt ſlaughter of the French, who were drove to the very walls of Baſtia.*"

On Sunday laſt, juſt as a famous patriotic preacher had finiſhed his ſermon, one of the audience cried out aloud, "Amen to every word on't.——Wilkes and Liberty for ever!"

Yeſterday morning a grand council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall; and in the afternoon another was held at St. James's.

A certain great man at court on Sunday declared, that the colonies, ſooner or later, ſhould abſolutely ſubmit to the mode of taxation already adopted for them by parliament.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the army, viz.

Charles Hotham, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 15th regiment, in the room of Sir Jeffery Amherſt.

Marcus Smith, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 63d regiment of foot, in the room of Colonel Hotham.

They write from Leghorn, that four additional battalions of French infantry, &c. had been landed from Marſeilles and Toulon, in the iſland of Corſica.

OCTOBER 12. *They write from Gibraltar, that a French tartan had lately given chace to a Corſican veſſel on the coaſt of Sardinia, and even taken her within leſs than half a quarter of a league of Cagliari; which, it is ſaid, the court of Turin highly reſented, and has demanded ſatisfaction.*

They write from Verſailles that the important charge of Comptroller-General of the Finances, which the Sieur de l'Averdy had for ſome years, was juſt conferred on the Sieur de Magnon, Member of the Council of State, and formerly Intendant of Baſtia.

We are told that General Paoli has ſent over very advantageous offers to any Engliſh ſea or land officer who ſhall engage in the ſervice of Corſica.

OCTOBER 13. *Yeſterday a cabinet council was held at St. James's, at which his Majeſty was preſent. It was ſoon after reported, that ſome diſpatches had juſt been received from the court of Turin.*

The arrangement of buſineſs for the enſuing ſeaſon, is ſaid to be thus: Conteſted elections to begin with, then Colony Affairs, after which it is ſaid, the reception or rejection of a certain great Patriot *will be taken into conſideration, and many wagers are now laid, that he will be demanded by the houſe, and take his ſeat before the expiration of January next.*

This morning his Daniſh Majeſty ſet out from St. James's, and went over Weſtminſter-Bridge in his way to Dover, to embark for France.

The coach of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, was marked "Glynn and Liberty," *by the populace, in his way to the maſquerade ball on Monday.*

Tueſday laſt the Earl of Hillſborough was married at the chapel at Lambeth, to the right hon. the Lady Stawell. The ceremony was performed by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the new-married couple ſet out immediately for her ladyſhip's ſeat in the country.

We hear from Dublin, that the celebrated Dr. Lucas, was, a few days ſince, married to Miſs Kelly, a beautiful lady of eighteen years of age.

Extract taken from the "Debates relative to the affairs of Ireland, in the years 1763 and 1764," vol. 2, ¶. 443.

Thurſday, Nov. 24, 1763.

Mr. S——

——*I ſhall communicate a fact to this houſe, from which it will appear, that the grant of Penſions to Aliens is ſuppoſed to be contrary to the ſenſe of the nation, even by the adviſers of ſuch grant, and therefore, not avowed, though made.*

There is a penſion, Sir, granted, nominally, to one George Charles, *but, really, to Monſieur* De Verois, *the* Sardinian *Miniſter, for negotiating the peace, that has juſt been concluded, with the Miniſter of* France. *I muſt confeſs, Sir, that, in my opinion, this ſervice deſerved no ſuch recompence, at leaſt on our part; ſo that, in this caſe, our money is not only granted to an Alien, but to an Alien, who has no merit to plead.*

If it is thought a defenſible meaſure I ſhould be glad to know why it was not avowed; and why, if it is proper, we ſhould pay a thouſand pounds a year to Monſieur Verois, *we ſhould be made to believe, that we pay it to* George Charles?"——

According to letters from Leghorn, General Paoli has deſtroyed ſeveral Magazines of the French in Corſica, by which their army is greatly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions.

Some letters from Paris ſay, that the court had determined to take ſeveral regiments of Swiſs troops into the pay of France, to ſerve during the preſent war in Corſica.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received from their Excellencies General Gage, Sir Henry Moore, and Francis Bernard, Eſq; brought home in the Earl of Halifax packet boat, from New-York.

Several officers on half pay are employed to raiſe recruits in the Scotch Highlands, to reinforce the troops in garriſons of the Eaſt-India Company abroad.

It is ſaid that fifty thouſand pounds in ſilver will ſoon be ſtruck at the Tower, the ſhillings not to exceed ten pence value, to prevent being melted down, or exported.

A foreign gentleman, who has been converſant many years in Holland, and made the modern ſyſtem of the Dutch his peculiar ſtudy, affirms, that the united provinces were never ſince the foundation of that Republic, on ſo reſpectable a footing, both in their foreign connections as well as internal police, by a long uninterrupted peace, frugal induſtry, and extenſive trade. 'Tis ſaid the Dutch can raiſe immediately forty millions ſterling at home, beſides the immenſe ſums lodged in the funds at intereſt, at different foreign powers, whereof England is the principal. No wonder thoſe ſagacious people pay ſo little regard to a certain power on a recent application.

The mails from Holland, France and Flanders, which arrived this afternoon, brought advice that ſeveral bands of Turks had paſſed the Neiſter, and were committing hoſtilities on the Poliſh territory; that the confederates of Bar, who were lately diſperſed by the Ruſſian troops, had re-united themſelves on the Ottoman ſide of Neiſter; and that General Kreczetnikow has poſted a line of troops from Mniedyduc to Conſtantinople.

Letters from Italy by yeſterday's Holland mail adviſe, that a ſtrong report prevails that an Engliſh ſquadron will ſoon appear at Nice, to be employed in ſuch manner as the King of Sardinia ſhall jude proper.

The eſtabliſhment of a ſilver mint at New-York, for the regulation of the American currency, will ſhortly be taken into conſideration.

The favorite toaſt among the friends of the colonies is, "*May ſteady perſeverance never be conſtrued into obſtinate reſiſtance.*"

We hear that one houſe in London remits half yearly no leſs than 80,000l. to Holland, for the intereſt of money which that Republic has in our funds.

OCTOBER 15. *Lieutenant George Young is appointed to the rank of a Commander in his Majeſty's navy.*

John Holbwall, Eſq; is appointed to command his Majeſty's ſhip St. Antonio, of 64 guns, at Portſmouth.

A letter from Baſtia, dated September 14, ſays, "*Paoli, willing to profit from the late victory, has ſent 150 men, with proviſions and ammunition, to the Iſland of Capraia, which, notwithſtanding the falſe reports that have been circulated, is ſtill in the hands of the Corſicans.*"

OCTOBER 17. Yeſterday advice was received, that the King of Denmark landed at Calais, on Friday evening in perfect health; and on Saturday the Mary yacht, which carried his Majeſty from Dover to the above place, returned to the Downs, and ſailed immediately for the river.

There is a talk that the repreſentation of the people of Boſton, in favour of having a new Governor, will be acquieſced in; and that a great military officer, remarkable for his firmneſs and intrepedity, will be appointed in the room of the preſent Governor.

OCTOBER 18. The Hon. Mr. Yorke is created an Engliſh Peer, and it is ſaid will ſoon be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham's reſignation of the privy ſeal, is entirely owing to his bad ſtate of health, which renders it impoſſible for him to perform the duties of that office.

We hear, that the Earl of Bute has already received conſiderable benefit from the waters of Bareges, and that his Lordſhip propoſes ſtaying there till the ſpring.

A gentleman well acquainted with North-America, was aſked by a great man, on Saturday night, at a coffee-houſe near St. James's, if he thought ſix regiments, and half a dozen men of war, would be ſufficient to quell the Boſtonians? The gentleman anſwered, two men of war were enough to ſtarve the town; but ſix regiments and half a dozen men of war, would certainly be the making of it, by the money which would of courſe be ſpent amongſt them, which he thought was the only good they would perform whenever they arrived at the place.

An officer lately arrived from North-America, who left Carolina and the ſouthern parts of the continent about ſix weeks ſince, ſays, he bought at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, the beſt beef for one penny ſterling a pound; turkies from ſixteen to twenty pound weight, for one ſhilling; and all kinds of eatables in proportion. At New-York, good fat ſheep for four ſhillings; beef, pork, veal, &c. for one penny and five farthings ſterling a pound. So very different is the living and fare of our coloniſts from the mother country. No wonder then at the conſtant emigration of our induſtrious mechanics to thoſe parts, and the amazing population of that vaſt empire.

OCTOBER 20. Yeſterday a very great council was holden at St. James's, when the ſeveral intended changes in the miniſtry, it is ſaid, were ſettled.

This morning ſome diſpatches of importance were received at the Secretary of State's office, from the court of Verſailles.

Yeſterday the right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne reſigned his place to his Majeſty as Secretary of State for the ſouthern department.

An eminent ſage in the law, it is confidently affirmed, will not part with his office, unleſs he is actually *turned* out.

This morning ſeveral colony agents attended the board of trade and plantations, on affairs relative to North-America.

It is now ſaid, that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough will be appointed Lord Privy Seal, in the room of Lord Chatham, reſigned.

A celebrated Miniſter who has juſt reſigned, in his letter of reſignation, expreſſes great concern for the late removal of an American Governor.

It was yeſterday reported, that the Duke de Choiſeul had reſigned, and that the Duke de Nivernois ſucceeded him as Prime Miniſter, in conſequence of which orders were given for withdrawing the French troops from Corſica.

Before Britain appears openly in the aid of Corſica, ſome late proclamations from the throne will be revoked.

It is ſaid that a very ſtrong memorial has been received from a ſouthern Potentate, which was one cauſe of a late reſignation; another, the affairs of America; and the third, France acquiring poſſeſſion of Corſica, contrary to the reſigner's advice.

'Tis ſaid ſeveral ladies of the firſt faſhion and fortune in England are going to open a voluntary ſubſcription for the intrepid Hero of Corſica, in imitation to thoſe immortal fair ones, who, in the former war, voluntarily ſubſcribed a large ſum of money for the aſſiſtance of the preſent Empreſs Queen of Hungary.

Paoli, or the Corſican Hero, is now become the general toaſt.

OCTOBER 22. The Lord Chancellor has not, and, it is ſaid, will not reſign. The Solicitor-General will therefore remain.

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Chauvelin has declared himſelf unable to act againſt the Corſicans, till he receives a reinforcement of at leaſt ten or twelve battalions, which are accordingly ordered him by the court.——A proof how much the French have ſuffered in their late engagements in that iſle, eſpecially when it is recollected, that beſides 14000 men before there under the Count de Marbœuf, the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him no leſs than 7000 additional forces.

A great man is reported to be ſelling off, as faſt as poſſible, his proprietary eſtates in America.

Beſides writing a letter (as mentioned in the papers) to the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Chatham wrote alſo a moſt dutiful letter to the King, on the motives of his reſignation.

We hear that yeſterday ſome diſpatches of importance arrived at St. James's from the court of Berlin, and that they were immediately laid before the Privy Council, which was ſitting at the time of their arrival.

The Duke of Bedford, we are told, has declined accepting any poſt in the adminiſtration, and the Earl of Rochford will be appointed Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of Lord Chatham.

It is reported the tranſport ſhips taken into the Government ſervice, are to carry over a conſiderable body of troops to augment the garriſons at Gibraltar and Port Mahon; the tickliſh affairs in the Mediterranean rendering ſuch precaution neceſſary.

Laſt week died, at Petworth in Suſſex, Mary Preſcott, aged 105, who had borne 37 children, moſt of whom are now living.

OCTOBER 25. We hear orders are given for ſeveral new frigates of war, of 30 guns, to be built in private dock-yards in the river, for the ſervice of his Majeſty.

OCTOBER 27. It is reported, and, as we are informed, from undoubted authority, that there will not be any money wanted for the ſervice of government, neither will there be any lottery, next year.

There is reaſon to believe, that the new eſtabliſhment of the miniſtry will have warm work the enſuing campaign. It is ſaid the thundering orator growls already, and that notwithſtanding the chill of infirmities, he is forging bolts, which will fall with great force as ſoon as the ſtorm of oppoſition comes on.

OCTOBER 29. A morning paper ſays, a correſpondent newly arrived from France informs us, that there are the ſtrongeſt appearances of an approaching *rupture* between the courts of Verſailles and Peterſburgh, and that the Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, had ſuddenly left France, *without taking leave.*

NOVEMBER 1. The Duke of Grafton has within theſe few days been declared Premier Miniſter, *pro tempore.*

We hear that the right Hon. Lord Charles Spencer, brother to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, will be one of the Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland, in the room of Colonel Barré, who will reſign.—The Lord Chancellor certainly remains.

We hear that in conſequence of Lord Chatham's reſignation of the Privy Seal, Hans Stanley, Eſq; has reſigned his employment of Cofferer, and Lord Cornwallis the poſt of Lord Chief-Juſtice in Eyre.

We are told, that an order went over with the laſt troops from Ireland, to ſend hither an American Orator.

They write from Paris, that lampoons are found poſted up in ſeveral parts of the city, burleſquing the miniſtry, on account of the bad ſucceſs of the French army in Corſica.

NOVEMBER 5. Sunday Sir Jeffery Amherſt had the honour of a long conference with his Majeſty at St. James's; and it is ſaid that he is not only reſtored to the chief command of the Royal American regiment, and appointed Colonel of the third regiment of foot, but will be ſhortly appointed a Britiſh Peer: And, which muſt be pleaſing to our military readers, we are aſſured that theſe marks of favour, ſo worthily beſtowed, have ſprung from the Royal Heart, without the leaſt miniſterial influence.

NOVEMBER 8. David Hume, Eſq; is appointed Secretary to the Earl of Harcourt, as Ambaſſador to the court of France.

On Thurſday laſt his Majeſty received a petition from a numerous committee of merchants of Boſton, in New-England, and ſome other provinces, which met with a gracious reception.

Letters from Leghorn of October 12th ſay, that the laſt advices from Aſia announce a terrible and bloody war broken out in that part of the world, the King of Pegu and Benica having almoſt totally ſubdued the Chineſe Empire, which he is determined to free from the yoke of the Tartars, to whom he gives no quarter.

By the laſt Holland mail is advice, that by a Corſican veſſel arrived at Leghorn October 9th, accounts were received of another victory gained by General Paoli over the French, in which the latter loſt upwards of 300 men, among whom were four general officers, beſides other officers of diſtinction.

Yeſterday being the firſt day of Term, Mr. Bingley, bookſeller, appeared upon his recognizance entered in on account of the attachment iſſued againſt him for publiſhing the North-Briton, &c. when being ordered to enter into a farther recognizance to anſwer interrogatories he refuſed, and was thereupon committed to Newgate. Their Lordſhips declared that ſuffering the legality of proceedings on attachment to be urged before them, would be contrary not only to the rules of that court, but to the law of the land. Mr. Bingley ſpoke himſelf.

While ſome affirm poſitively that Mr. Wilkes will be prevented from taking his ſeat in parliament, by a vote of the houſe, and diſabled from ever being elected, by an act ſimilar to that made in the caſe of the South-Sea directors; others ſay, that no motion will be made for, or concerning, his exclusion.

Yeſterday John Wilkes, Eſq; had a great number of his friends to viſit him in the King's-Bench Priſon.

On Saturday Kingſton and Croydon markets were full of corn, the fineſt wheat ſold from 37s. to 38s. the quarter, and all other grain remarkably cheap.

NOVEMBER 10. Tueſday there were upwards of 400 members in the houſe of commons. The ſame day the houſe of peers were up ſoon, but the houſe of commons ſat late.

Tueſday night, at a quarter after ten o'clock, her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs, at the Queen's palace. Her Majeſty and the young Princeſs are as well as can be expected.

It is expected that one of the firſt things taken into conſideration, will be the affairs of the India company, which at preſent are in ſo fluctuating a ſituation: and, it is thought, that the difference between them and government is nearly adjuſted, by the company giving 500,000 l. per annum for their territorial revenues; and, that the government will permit them to increaſe their dividends to twelve and an half per cent.

It is now reported that a Lord-Lieutenant will be appointed for the whole continent of North-America, in the like manner as one is now appointed for Ireland, and that all the preſent governors will be continued under him.

As it appears from the cuſtom-houſe books, that the colonies take from Great-Britain to the value of three millions yearly, it behoves all the trading part of the kingdom to conſider whether it is not their intereſt to petition, that ſuch meaſures may be taken with the colonies as may ſtill continue them our friends.

We hear his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Grand-Maſter of the Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, has given a large piece of ground at St. Mary le Bon, whereon that Fraternity intend to erect an hoſpital for ſick and lame members, and another alſo for the aged and infirm; together with a ſchool for the maintenance and education of the children and orphans of aged and decayed brethren; all which is intended to be carried into immediate execution.

ST. JAMES's, October 21. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the right Hon. William Henry Earl of Rochford to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

November 2. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Privy Seal to the right Hon. George William Earl of Briſtol, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day adminiſtered to him; and his Lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly.

WHITEHALL, October 24. The King, on the reſignation of the right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, has been pleaſed to deliver the ſeals of the ſouthern department to the right Hon. Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and to appoint the right Hon. the Earl of Rochford principal Secretary of State for the northern.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

MISSING, at Lord B———'s, all ſenſe of *humanity*, *propriety*, and *buſineſs*. Suppoſed to have ſtrayed towards St. George's Fields, the 10th of May laſt.——N. B. A ſtrumpet ———, and a diſh of panada, is all that is left him to conſole himſelf withal. Whoever will bring the above articles to the W. O. ſhall have *his public thanks in the paper*. If it ſhould be neceſſary to *kill four or five and twenty* to recover them, it will not be deemed murder.

STOLEN away from Great-Britain, greatly in debt to that nation, Lord Thiſtle; he owes the people——*his head*. Whoſoever will bring the ſame to *Temple-Bar*, ſhall receive *liberty* for his pains.

CONFINED, a *certain patriot*, for daring to ſtep forth as the Champion of public Liberty, and an intrepid ſupporter of the laws and conſtitution of his country. Whoever will ſet him free, and fix him in the midſt of St. St———'s Chapel, ſhall receive the united thanks of all the honeſt, independent men in the kingdom.

ISOLA-ROSSA, September 14. *We juſt now receive, from the Commandant of Fornali, the news of an action very diſadvantageous to the French. The Count de la Grand Maiſon, charged with the attack of Olatta, having received a reinforcement of 2400 men, which the Marquis de Chauvelin had ſent him over the mountains, puſhed that place, and the other poſts of the Corſicans ſo cloſely, that the latter, yielding to a ſuperiority of number, retired, and the French ſacked that town and all the country round it. After this they marched to Olmetta, Rutali, and other parts of the province of Nebbio towards the Gulph, which they took poſſeſſion of without meeting any obſtacles, and remained quietly there two days; but were then ſurrounded by the Corſicans, who poured in from all ſides, and made upon them ſuch a terrible fire, that they had no other ſtep to take than to attempt a retreat, which they could but very imperfectly effect; for the Corſicans (who were greatly enraged at the ſacking of Olatta) ſtuck ſo cloſe them, that very few of the French eſcaped either death or impriſonment. By this defeat, the Corſicans have recovered all that the French had conquered in the Nebbio, as well as Barbaggio, Patrimonio, Furiani, &c.*

NICE, September 14. *The inhabitants on the eſtates of Joſeph Barbiggio, late commander of a body of troops at Nerua, have ruined all his lands, in reſentment for his having ſurrendered to the enemy, without making any reſiſtance; and both himſelf and ſeveral other chiefs, with a number of ſoldiers are embarked for France.*

Extract of a Letter from Corſica, September 14.

"*The Count de Marbeuf, after taking the Convent near Biguglia, met at the attack of the laſt-mentioned place a reſiſtance which coſt him a number of people in killed and wounded; but the inhabitants having refuſed to ſupport the garriſon longer, the latter retired in good order without loſing a man.*

"*The French, after the taking of Biguglia, poſſeſſed themſelves of a height which commanded Furiani, where they erected a Battery of 24 Cannon and ſome mortars. The Garriſon conſidering that the works of the Caſtle could not hold out againſt all this artillery, informed Paoli inſtantly of it, who ordered them to retire, which they did without any loſs.*

"*Theſe ſucceſſes induced the Marquis de Chauvelin to avail himſelf of the terror he had ſpread, and to endeavour by gentleneſs to engage the reſt of the inhabitants to ſubmit; but finding them inflexible he took poſſeſſion of the villages of Borgo and Lucianna; and paſſing the Guolo, the French invaded the Pieve of Caſinca, and puſhed on as far as la Penta. The Corſicans, who waited them there, no ſooner ſaw them within muſket ſhot, than they fell upon them with ſo much bravery and in ſuch numbers, that they could not ſtand this unexpected attack. They abandoned their camp, therefore, and retired with the greateſt precipitation. The Corſicans, without giving them a moment's reſpite, purſued, driving them before them in ſuch good order, that they were not able to find refuge even in the places they had taken, the Corſicans entering in along with them pell mell, and put all to the ſword who could not get out of their way. This purſuit laſted to the very walls of Baſtia, and the loſs of the French is incredible. About 200 of them were made priſoners, among whom are 15 Staff-Officers, and the Marquis de Chauvelin's own nephew. The Corſicans know not rightly their loſs; but Furiani and the other poſts, which had been taken from them, are again in their power.*"

LEGHORN, September 16. *The 8th of this month a Corſican Half Galley from Capraia, entered this port. The French conſul with two Chebecks of the ſame nation wanted to oblige the Captain to lower his flag, but the latter profeſſed he would ſooner die than do it; accordingly continued in port with the Corſican flag hanging out. Sunday morning laſt, a French Chebeck, called the Cameleon, of twenty guns, and two hundred and ten men arrived in this Port from Baſtia. The next day the Chevalier de la Croix, the Captain, was invited, with ſome of his Officers, to dine at our commandant's. During the entertainment, which was very ſplendid, they kept a profound ſilence in regard to the affairs of Corſica; but ſome of the crew leſs diſcreet, reported that the French had attacked, at the ſame time, Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta and Olmetta; that at the two firſt of the places, they loſt about 1000 men, beſides a great number of wounded, who were immediately carried to Baſtia; and that the French, notwithſtanding the bravery of their troops, had made themſelves maſters only of Biguglia; theſe people added, that during theſe attacks, the Corſicans, being deſirous of making a diverſion, had poſſeſſed themſelves of two poſts, which the French had made themſelves maſters of at their firſt arrival in the Iſle. We learn alſo, that Capraia is not fallen into the hands of the French.*

SIENNA, September 17. *We juſt now receive advice, that while the French were attacking Biguglia, Furiani and Olmetta, the Corſicans took Barbaggio and Patrimonio, and that the troops which were in theſe places, were put to the ſword.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 2. It is now apparent that the government hath reſolved to enter on a war, as extraordinary levies are making as well for the army in Dalmatia, as for that on the frontiers of Poland and Ruſſia. The ſhips of war in this port are repaired and refitted, and the court hath ordered Stamboul Effendi, or the firſt judge of this capital, to direct 100,000 quintals of biſket to be baked as ſoon as poſſible. The tents of the Grand Seignor, and thoſe of the principal officers, are alſo repairing. All theſe preparations leave us no room to doubt but that war will ſoon be declared; beſides which the ſtreets of this capital are filled with armed men, who enliſt among the troops.

CAZINSKA, September 19. Yeſterday in a council of war, it was determined to drive the enemy out of this province, and in conſequence thereof we began our operations, the ſame day, againſt Occagnano; but the French dreading the ſuperiority of our troops, which were ſtill encreaſing, quitted that place without delay, as alſo Oretta, Venlaſco, and Veſcovato, where they left behind them four pieces of cannon, and retreated to the banks of the Guolo. Clement Paoli judging it neceſſary to poſſeſs himſelf of the bridge over that river, poſted himſelf there with 200 men. The French perceiving them, halted for ſome time. A ſkirmiſh enſued, in which we loſt ſome men on our ſide; but a reinforcement coming up, our enemies thought it moſt adviſeable to paſs the river, in doing which they loſt a vaſt number of troops, the ſtreem not being fordable, and the waters ſwelled by the rains; they then directed their march in pretty good order, to the number of 600, towards Mariana. A body of our troops purſued them at a diſtance, and arriving there ſoon after them, gave an aſſault to the place, the garriſon of which ſoon offered to capitulate.

VENICE, October 1. We are informed that the adventurer Stephano, at the head of 2000 men, had drawn nigh to a Turkiſh poſt, but the Turks found means to open themſelves a paſſage.——They attacked him in flank and obliged him to fly, after an obſtinate battle, in which moſt of his ſoldiers were killed.

PARIS, October 8. They write from Corſica, that in the night, between the 8th and 9th inſtant, the Corſicans attacked and forced the poſt of Borgo, guarded by 500 men, under the command of lieutenant-colonel du Ludre, who were obliged to yield to ſuperior numbers. Two hundred men were taken priſoners and the reſt were killed. The chevalier du Ludre, who was among the priſoners, was complimented by Paoli upon the brave defence he made. ——Several officers of diſtinction were killed and wounded. ——The marquis de Chauvelin was obliged to draw back his advanced guards to ſecure their communication. The enemy took a great quantity of baggage and 20 pieces of cannon, at Borgo. It is ſaid that a reinforcement of 25 battalions will be ſent to Corſica.

HALIFAX. NOVEMBER 24.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord William Campbell, has been pleaſed to appoint James Brenton, Eſq; Solicitor-General for this province.

His Majeſty's ſhip Launceſton, Captain Gell, is failed for Virginia; and the Martin, Captain Heyward, for North-Carolina.

December 1. Sunday night arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Glaſgow, Captain Allen, in three days from Boſton, with the Right Honourable Lord William Campbell.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 5.

Wedneſday morning Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, of the 14th regiment, ſet out for New-York; as alſo Captain Montreſour, deputy barrack maſter.

Captain Forſter in a brigantine ſailed laſt Thurſday for Halifax, with a detachment of the battallion men of the 59th regiment.

Yeſterday arrived Captain Wier, from Quebec; a letter from thence mentions, that Major Rogers had been tried by a court-martial at Montreal, and was honourably acquitted.

His Excellency Governor Moore, of New-York, has iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of Fifty Pounds for diſcovering the rioters concerned in burning the effigies there.

Thurſday laſt was obſerved here as a day of public thankſgiving for the mercies of the year paſt.

It is ſaid that a number of paſſengers intended coming over with Captain Dunn, from Glaſgow, but were prevented by reports of the commotions in New-England.

December 12. A letter from New-York of the fifth inſtant, ſays, that the General Aſſembly of that colony now ſitting there, being, "Conſcious of the moſt ſincere and affectionate loyalty to the King our Sovereign, truſting in his paternal protection, and depending on the Juſtice and Equity of the Britiſh Parliament, are preparing decent and proper Repreſentations of the State of that Colony, to be laid before his Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, with Hopes of Redreſs."———

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *dated* 31ſt Auguſt, 1768, *received by Captain* Daſhwood.

"You have among you a number of ——— who fill the ears and poiſon the hearts of the people in power with jealouſies and prejudices of a moſt malignant nature, or otherwiſe, by the united favorable repreſentations of the real friends of the colonies, ſome healing meaſures might be adopted as would lead us all in a ſtate of ſecurity, freedom and happineſs; but this is not a time to take revenge or indulge paſſion; for the people here are wrought up into a ſtate of prejudice little ſhort of madneſs, and therefore there is a greater neceſſity of our being cool, diſpaſſionate and prudent. From all appearance at preſent, there are no ſet of leading men here who will dare eſpouſe your cauſe, even a ſpirit of oppoſition will not induce them to aſſert your rights; therefore to ſave the kingdom from falling into anarchy and civil war, you muſt not oppoſe the laws in queſtion, nor would I have you ſubmit to them; ſuppreſs your paſſions, avoid luxury, evade as far as poſſible the execution of the ſaid laws for a time, and depend upon it they will be repealed, as inexpedient, anticommercial and deſtructive; and if I may venture to give the ſentiments of the miniſtry, you may believe they are ſenſible that it is impoſſible to execute the right in queſtion; nor do I believe any miniſtry will in future attempt it. What gives offence is the flat denial of a right in the Britiſh Parliament to tax America, tho' an Act of Parliament declares that right, and our warm friend Lord Camden ſays he could conſtitutionally declare that right to be in the Aſſemblies, till the act was paſſed, but dare not now deny the right of Parliament; ſo that you ſee the way left to get clear of the preſent difficulties, is to keep that fatal queſtion out of ſight; for the people of England will ſupport the power of England, in ſupporting it, whether upon equitable principles or not.—I know of no way ſo effectual as that of ſtopping your importation from England, which is both lawful and commendable, and I wiſh the Quakers in Philadelphia had been wiſe and virtuous enough to have joined you laſt year in this ſalutary meaſure."

Thurſday laſt the Senegal Sloop of War ſailed for Rhode-Iſland: His Majeſty's Ship Romney, Mermaid, Roſe, Viper, and Bonnetta, are unrigg'd, and are to remain in our Harbour during the Winter.

Salem, December 6. We find it mentioned in a London paper, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Chatham intends to exert himſelf in behalf of this injured and oppreſſed country, by making a motion in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, for the abolition of the new eſtabliſhed board of Commiſſioners for American affairs, as being unconſtitutional: And that he intends once more to uſe his utmoſt influence for the repeal of the late act obliging the Americans to pay a duty on commodities ſent from Great-Britain.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Iſland) DECEMBER 5.

Laſt Tueſday were killed here, two oxen belonging to Mr. Samuel Dyer, of this town, and fatted in one year, in his paſture: The four quarters of the larger ox weighed 1454lb. the tallow 262lb. the hide 140lb. Total 1856lb. The four quarters of the other weighed 1370lb. the tallow 271lb. the hide 134lb. Total 1775lb. The whole amount of both oxen is 3631lb.

Laſt Wedneſday died Mrs. Catharine Vernon, of this town, aged 82. She had been blind ever ſince ſhe was four years old.

PHILADELPHIA *December* 15.

Extract of a letter, dated Grenada, Nov. 12. 1768.

"An Engliſh man of war of 20 guns, in her paſſage from Dominica, to Grenada, fell in with a French frigate of 36 guns, and under ſuppoſition of the Frenchman being a pirate, the Engliſh ſhip uſed her very ſeverely, made her ſheer off a mere wreck, but would not ſtrike her colours.—This place is very ſickly, but like for a fine crop."

The ſale advertiſed to be on Wedneſday the 18th of January next, is put off to Wedneſday the 25th of ſaid month, at which time will be ſold at public vendue, if a fair day, if not, on the next fair day after, at the plantation late in the poſſeſſion of William Richard Ford, *deceaſed, joining Mr.* James Stobo's *plantation, near Will-Town,*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *William Cartwright*, and *William Richard Ford*, conſiſting of twenty-three negroes, among which are good houſe wenches, handy boys, and field negroes, likewiſe the preſent crop, conſiſting of a quantity of ruff rice, and corn. Alſo, horſes, plantation tools, houſhold and kitchen furniture, ſuch as feather beds, table and bed linen, tables, chairs, and deſks, tea and table china, &c. The conditions of the ſale will be credit till the firſt of May next, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity if required, for all ſums amounting to fifty pounds, and all ſums under that to be caſh, the property not to be altered till the conditions are complied with, to

THOMAS RADCLIFFE, jun. A. & E.
MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

N. B. All perſons who have any juſt demands on either of the above eſtates, are once more deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, by the above day, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtates, are deſired to make immediate payment, as there is a neceſſity of cloſing the concerns of the ſaid eſtates; thoſe who neglect this notice muſt expect to find their accounts, &c. in the hands of an attorney to be ſued for.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

July 17, 1768. A negro fellow born in Jamaica, calls himſelf *James Williams*, and his maſter *Thomas Wheeler*, that he lives in Kingſton, Jamaica, and was hired to one *Davis*, firſt Lieutenant of the Sterling-Caſtle, and that he left her at Cape-Fear; he is 5 feet 9 inches high, thin faced, has a cut on his noſe, and branded on his right ſhoulder M R, alſo the mark of a ſhot juſt below his left knee, which he ſays was done at the ſiege of the Havanna, he has on a white negro cloth jacket and oznabrug trowſers. Taken up in Charles-Town.

Charles-Town, December 23, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ROBERT BROUN, late of Gooſe Creek, deceaſed, particularly thoſe that bought at vendue at Gooſe Creek, the 8th of January, 1767, are deſired to diſcharge their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber, by the 15th day of February at fartheſt, and it is hoped all concerned will avail themſelves of this laſt and final notice, as all bonds, notes, and accounts unpaid then, will be put into the hands of an attorney after that date, to be ſued for. SAMUEL THOMAS, Executor.

WILLIAM BALL's ALMANACK, for the Year 1769, are to be ſold by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.